THE ADVERTISER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

FURNAS & LYANNA,

Second Story Strickler's Block, Main Street,

BROWNVILLE, N. T.

TERMS:

For one year, if paid in advance, - - - - $2 00
" " " if paid at the end of 6 months 2 50
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# Nebraska Advertiser.

"Free to Form and Regulate ALL their Domestic Institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

THE ADVERTISER,

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

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One half Column three months, - - - - 15 00
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Announcing candidates for office (in advance,) - - 5 0

VOL. V. BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1860. NO. 9.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. S. BEDFORD
JOHNSON & BEDFORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Corner First and Main Streets,
Brownville, - - - Nebraska

A. D. KIRK,
Attorney at Law,
Land Agent and Notary Public.
Rulo, Richardson Co., N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of adjoining Nebraska, Harding and Bennett, Nebraska City.

J. B. WESTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Brownville, Nebraska.
Office on Main Street, one door above the Post Office.
Brownville, December 1, 1859.

T. W. TIPTON,
Attorney at Law,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

DR. D. GWIN,
Having permanently located in BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA,
For the practice of Medicine and Surgery, tenders his professional services to the afflicted.
Office on Main Street. no23v3

A. S. HOLLADAY, M. D.
Respectfully informs his friends in Brownville and immediate vicinity that he has resumed the practice of
Medicine, Surgery, & Obstetrics,
and hopes, by strict attention to his profession, to receive that generous patronage heretofore extended to him. In all cases where it is possible or expedient, a prescription business will be done. Office at City Drug Store.
Feb. 24, '59. 35.1y

L. M. JOHNSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at U. C. Johnson's Law Office,
First Street, between Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

LIGHT LITERATURE
NEWSPAPERS,
AND
Periodicals,
Of every description, for sale at
SCHIITZ & DEUSER'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
South-east corner Main and Second,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Sept, 22d, 1859. f-nt11

O. L. M'GARY. D. B. HEWETT. E. W. THOMA
McGary, Hewett & Thomas,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
Brownville, Nebraska.
Will practice in the Courts of Nebraska, and North West Missouri.
REFERENCES.
Messrs. Crow, McCreary & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hon. James M. Hughs, - - Do
Hon. John R. Sheply, - - Do
Hon. James Craig, - - St. Joseph, Mo.
Hon. Silas Woodson, - - Do
Rev. Samuel W. Black, Nebraska City, N. T.
A. F. Nuckolls, Esq., - Do
Chester Sweet & Co., do
R. W. Furnas Brownville
Brownville, N. T. Oct. 28, 1858. v4n16

E. S. DUNDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ARCHER, RICHARDSON CO. N. T.
WILL practice in the several Courts of the 2d Judicial District, and attend to all matters connected with the Profession. WM. McLENNAN, Esq., of Nebraska City, will assist me in the prosecution of important Suits.
Sept. 10, '57-tf

IRON.
D. A. CONSTABLE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
CASTINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, FILES
BELLOWS,
AND
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
Also: Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Stuff.
Third Street, between Felix and Edmond,
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.
Which he sells at St. Louis prices for cash.
Highest Price Paid for Scrap Iron.
December 1, 1859.-1y.

JOHN F. KINNEY. CHAS. F. HOLLY.
KINNEY & HOLLY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.
Will practice in the Courts of this Territory. Collections and criminal business attended to throughout Nebraska, Western Iowa and Missouri. Will attend the Courts at Brownville. v2n33-6m

A. L. HUGHES. JESSE HOLLADAY. ALEXIS MUDD.
HUGHES & HOLLADAY,
No. 1, City Buildings,
SAINT LOUIS - - - MISSOURI.
MUDD & HOLLADAY,
No. 140, Pearl Street,
New York,
Produce and Commission
MERCHANTS.
WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Powell, Levy & Lemon, - - St. Joseph,
Tootles & Farleigh, - - - - "
T. & J. Curd - - - - - - "
Nave, McCord & Co., - - - - "
Bonnel & Saxton - - - - - "
37-6m

Senora Island Ahead of the World!!
LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
SHINGLES!! SHINGLES!!
The undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Nemaha County, and the rest of mankind that he has, and will keep on hand a superior lot of Cottonwood Shingles, which he will sell cheap
FOR CASH OR PRODUCE,
His Shingle Machine is on the Senora Island, near the Island Saw Mill, where he may be found when he is not absent on professional business. Give him a call and he will give you satisfaction.
April 12, 1860. (6m) MERIDITH HELVY.

T. M. TALBOTT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Having located himself in Brownville, N. T., tenders his professional services to the community.
All jobs warranted.

To Ladies of Brownville,
MRS. MARY HEWETT
Announces that she has just received from the East a magnificent stock of
MILLINERY GOODS
Consisting of
STRAW, GIMP, SILK, & BONNETS. FRENCH CHIP, LEGHORN, CRAPE
French Flowers, Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, etc., To which she invites the attention of the Ladies of Brownville and vicinity, feeling assured they cannot be better suited in style, quality or price.
April 12, 1860.

Money Advanced on
PIKES'S PEAK GOLD!
We will receive Pike's Peak Gold, and advance money upon the same, and pay over balance of proceeds as soon as Mint returns are had. In all cases, we will exhibit the printed returns of the United States Mint, or Assay office.
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BULLION AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
no20v4

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
J. SCHITTZ
Would announce to the citizens of Brownville and vicinity that he has located himself in Brownville, and intends keeping a full assortment of everything in his line of business, which will be sold low for cash. He will also do all kinds of repairing of clocks, watches and jewelry. All work warranted. v3n18ly

CITY LIVERY STABLE.
WM. ROSSELL,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to accommodate those wishing with Carriages and Buggies; together with good safe horses, for comfort and ease in travelling. He will also board horses by the day, week or month.
TERMS FAVORABLE.
June 10, '58. 50tf

1859. 1859.
HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH R. R.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Morning Train leaves St. Joseph at - - 6:00
Evening Train leaves do do - - 6:40
St. Joseph is reached by the Western Stage Line.—Passengers save time and tiresome staging by this route. Daily connections made at Hannibal with all Eastern and Southern Railroads and Packets.
J T D Haywood, Sup't., Hannibal.
D C Sawin, General Agent, St. Joe.
P B Groat, G. Ticket Agent, Han'bal
Theo. Hill, G. T. Ag't, Brownville.
November 24, 1859.

PIONEER
BLANK BOOK
Manufactory
AND
BINDERY,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
WILLIAM F. KITER.
May 17, 1860.

Planter's House
JOHN M'MECHAN PROPRIETOR,
Corner of Fourth and Com. Street
Nebraska City, Neb.

FRANKLIN
TYPE & STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
No. 168 Vine St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
Cincinnati, O.
C. F. O'DRISCOLL & CO
Manufacturers and dealers in News, Book and Job Type, Printing Presses, Cases, Gallies, &c., &c. Inks, and Printing Material of Every Description.
STEREOTYPING of all kind—Books, Music, Patent Medicine Directions, Jobs, Wood Engravings, &c., &c.
Brand and Pattern Letters, various styles,

SAINT JOSEPH
Female College,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
WILLIAM CAMERON, A. M., Principal.
Completely organized as a first class Female Boarding and Day School. Number limited to 125, including 25 boarders. Scholastic year commencing first Monday in September. For Catalogues, with full particulars, address the Principal.
August 4th, 1859. v4n4tf

"Pike's Peak, or Bust."
NEW
PROVISION STORE,
AND
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
No. 11, Main street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

J. BERRY & Co
Have just completed their new business house on Main Street, near the U. S. Land Office, in Brownville where they have opened out and are offering on the most favorable terms,
GROCERIES
Dry Goods, Provisions,
Of all Kinds,
FLOUR, CONFECTIONARIES,
GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,
Choice Liquors, Cigars,
And a "thousand and one," other things everybody needs.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
Brownville, April 26, 1y

Mrs. Hendgen & Miss Lusk,
MILLINERS AND DRESS MAKERS,
First Street, bet. Main and Water,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
Bonnets, Head-Dresses and Trimmings always on hand

Merchant Tailor,
JACOB MARHON,
MAIN STREET,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
Adopts this method of returning thanks to the gentlemen of this vicinity, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and to announce that he has just returned from St. Louis with a
FRESH STOCK
Of every article of
GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Consisting of
FINE CLOTHS,
SUMMER GOODS,
Cotton, Linnen and Silk Goods,
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
Woolen, Cotton, and Silk Undershirts, drawers, Vestings, Half Hose, Suspenders, &c. In short, every thing a gentleman could desire to array himself in the gayest attire. He will sell the goods, or make suits to order in a style equal to any other House anywhere. He asks but an examination of his goods and work.
Prices,
Correspond with the Present Hard Times.
April 12, 1860.

MORTON HOUSE,
MAIN STREET,
NEBRASKA CITY, NEBRASEA.
T. I. GODDIN, Proprietor.
September, 29, 1859. tf.

Published March 17th,
Another New Work by the Distinguished
American Authoress,
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Haunted Homestead,
With an autobiography of the author, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, Author of the Lost Heiress, Deserted Wife, Missing Bride, India, Wife's Victory, Retribution, Curse of Clifton, Vivia, The Three Beauties, Lady of the Isle, etc.
Complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for one dollar and twenty-five cents, or in two volumes, paper cover for one dollar.

Save Your Money and Go To
WM. T. DEN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Brownville, N. T.
HAS NOW ON HAND a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Lady's and Gent.'s Gaiters and Slippers of every variety; also, Misses and Childrens shoes of every kind that I will sell cheaper for Cash or Produce than any other house west of St. Louis. All work warranted; orders respectfully solicited.
The Highest Cash price paid for Hides, Pelts and Furs, at the City Boot and Shoe Store. Cut Leather kept for sale
Brownville, June 2d, '59. n49tf-

AMERICAN HOUSE.
New Hotel
IN
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.
P. J. HENDGEN,
Hereby notifies the public that he has purchased the Nebraska House in Brownville, N. T., formerly kept by T. J. Edwards, and has remodeled, renovated and entirely changed the whole house, from cellar to garret, with an especial view to heatness, comfort and convenience. Having had many years experience as a hotel keeper, he feels safe in warranting the boarding patronage of Brownville, and the traveling public, that, while at the American, they will have no reason to complain of the fare in any respect.
The Hotel is situated immediately at the Steamboat Landing, foot of Main street, and consequently affords peculiar advantages to the traveling community. The proprietor asks but to be tried, and if not found worthy, discarded.
January, 19 1860. 28-tf

A. L. COATE
NEMAHA LAND AGENT,
SURVEYOR & NOTARY PUBLIC,
Will select lands, investigate titles, pay taxes, &c., either in Kansas or Nebraska; buy, sell, and enter lands on commission; invest in town property, buy or sell the same, and will always have on hand correct plats of townships, counties, &c., showing all lands subject to entry, and where desired will furnish parties living in the states with the same.
Being the oldest settler in the county will in all cases be able to give full and reliable information.
Address A. L. Coate, either at Brownville or Nemaha City, Nebraska Territory. 6m-42-v2

The Nebraska Farmer.
16 PAGES QUARTO MONTHLY.
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT.
It is the only Journal devoted exclusively to the Agricultural and Educational interests of Nebraska, Kansas, Northern Missouri and Southern Iowa.
Try it.—Aid it.
Four Copies, 3 months for $1
Twenty Copies, 1 year $15
One Copy, 1 year $1
Address;
FURNAS & LYANNA,
Brownville, Nebraska.

THE
MELVIN MILLS.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.
The proprietor returns thanks for the generous patronage thus far extended him, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit increased favors.
Farmers and Others
Will do well to have their grain in as soon as possible, as spring freshets will soon be upon us, when more than likely it will be impossible to run the mill for several weeks.
Come Along Now!
Meal and Flour of Superior Quality
Constantly on Hand.
We will pay 75 cents cash for wheat.
Feb 22, 1860. J. G. MELVIN.

Peru Chair Factory,
AND
Cabinet Shop.
The undersigned, having purchased the Chair and Cabinet shop lately owned by T. H. Marshall, take this method of informing the public that they are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of furniture, such as Chairs, tables, stands, bedstead, bureaus, safes, cribs, cradles, lounges, etc., etc., either at wholesale or retail) as cheap as can be bought at any other establishment in the west. The best of coffin lumber and trimmings constantly on hand, which will enable us to fill orders for coffins at short notice.
We have attached to our shop a good Horse Power and Turning lathe, and we are prepared to do any description of turning from a Chair leg up to a Sugar Mill.
Chairs and Furniture of all kinds repaired in the best style.
N. B. Corn, Wheat, Flour, Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and produce of all kinds, Money not excepted, taken in exchange for work or goods. We hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. BENEDICT & BLISS.
Peru, Nebraska, November 24, 1859.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Parched Corn and Honey for Hogs.

A correspondent of the Highland Democrat, published at Peekshill, New York, furnishes that paper with the following communication.

A few years ago I chanced in Albany to meet a farmer who is noted for raising unusually heavy hogs. The year before he had brought to market one weighing over 700 pounds, and said that year he should have one of 800, or near that mark. As there always seems to be a cause for every effect, I was anxious to know the course he pursued.

"Well," said he. "you must first select the right kind of a critter. Get the right breed, and then pick out the good natured ones from the litter; I can't afford to feed a cross critter: I sell them when they are pigs." "How can you judge?" said I. "Well if you watch them when they are feeding, you will find that some pigs are allers fighting about their feed, and some go in for eating. There is as much difference between pigs as there is in folks."

"Well, when you select the right kind of a pig what next is important?"

"Well, then you must have a nice place for the critters to live in and feed them on the right kind of victuals."

"What kind of food?"

"Well, the best and cheapest kind of food I have found when it comes time to put on the fat is *parched corn*. I generally manage to buy a barrel or two of Southern honey it is cheap enough as it is somtimes. When it is not over four cents and pork is six, it pays first rate and sometimes you can get it for two; it costs me about three cents on an average, or it wont do to risk it. About half a pound a day is enough; it must not cloy their stomachs, but a little of it with their corn or meal will make the critter gain more extra than the weight of the feed."

"Are these things all?"

"Well—yes, pick out the right kind of a critter, keep it in a good place, give it plenty of the right kind of victuals, and have a good humored hand to take care on't, and it's just as easy to raise 600 weight hogs as it is to raise little scaly runts that wont weigh two, and it wont cost no more, and I don't believe it will as much."

Now there is much sound philosophy in that man's experience. I remembe- when riding in Northampton county, Pa., with a Yankee acquaintance, he remarked "that it was singular the farmers of that vicinity did not keep a better breed of hogs. "Why that remark?" said I. "See those hogs over there fighting," said he: "such dispositioned hogs can never be fattened on any quantity of corn."

That parching corn is the most economical way of preparing it, many experiments testify. The application of moderate heat for some time, has the effect to change a part of the starch into a sweetish substance, called dextrine, which is more easily digested into fat than starch; that is, part of the making of fat is accomplished by the agency of heat. When parching is done in a proper way, and upon a large scale, it is a cheap way of cooking corn. Let any man who is inclined, try the experiment this fall upon two pigs as nearly alike as possible; feed each the same quantity of corn, in one case parched, in the other not, and observe the result at the end of a week, or better at the end of a fortnight.

The more slowly the corn is parched the better. It is not necessary to have it "pop," perhaps, the word roasted would be better, but in this case it is to be understood that the corn is not to be blackened, burnt, or even browned but slightly.

As respects the importance of having a good natured attendant, I have become convinced for many years, (see Lambert's Physiology,) for I have never met an exception to the rule, that he who produces fat cattle, horses, hogs, or any creature, is always good to them at least. It is a physiological fact of no little interest.—The first two or three hundred pounds of a hog can be produced from corn alone, but to produce pork above that weight, good nature must be added to the corn, and the percentage of good nature rises rapidly as the weight increases.

### The Borer and Crooked Apple Trees.

H. S. Hamilton, of Marysville, Ohio, in a late number of the *Ohio Cultivator*, says:

I have observed that most of the young orchards planted in this part of the State are much injured by the borer, and I have myself lost a hundred trees by them, and have several more that are so much damaged that they are not worth preserving. In my observations, which have extended over more than a thousand young trees, I find the following facts:

1. The borer begins his ravages on the southwest side of the trees. In this I and your correspondent agree.

2. Every tree damaged by the borer is either crooked, or leans toward the north east.

3. Every tree damaged by the borer furnishes unmistakable evidence of having been damaged before the borer began his work.

How can these be explained? My explanation is this: Every one is familiar with the fact that if any given surface be so adjusted that the sun's rays will fall at right angles upon it, that surface will become hotter than a similar surface so arranged that the sun's rays fall upon it oblibuely. The sun shines hottest from noon to 9 o'clock, P. M. At 2 o'clock P. M., if a tree lean a few degrees to the northeast, the rays of the sun will at right angles upon the southwest side of it. If a tree be crooked, portions of its body will be in the same condition. I have found that this intense heat loosens portions of the bark; these loosened portions in a few days dry, and split open, and in these openings the eggs which produce the borer are deposited, and there they are hatched by the same intense heat to which they are indebted for their house. As soon as they are hatched they begin their depredations upon the nearest green portion of the tree.

My object is only to give the results of my own observation and to incite others to investigate this subject. If I am right in my notions of the first cause of the mischief, the whole trouble can be prevented by planting none but straight trees, and keeping them in a perpendicular position, or slightly inclined to the southwest. In this country most of the winds blow from the southwest, and this gives young trees, in all exposed situations, a set toward the northeast. This should be guarded against by planting a strong stake on the southwest side of the tree, and fastening it to the stake.

It is well known that rough faces, of dark color, become hotter in the sun than smoother ones of a light or green color. Trees may sometimes be damaged by the sun's heat, by allowing the bark to become rough and black. This can be prevented by rubbing with a rough cloth saturated in weak lye or sopesuds.

In am inclined to the opinion that the bark on trees is sometimes loosened in spots, or split open, in the winter, while the air is so cold that the south side is suddenly warmed up by the sun in the afternoon. But I have little doubt the trouble is mainly traceable to the summer sunshine.

These views suggest that trees should be allowed to put out their tops as near the ground as possible. They are much less liable to be blown out of their proper position by the winds, and the branches will shade the body so as to break the power of the sun's heat.

## Scientific.

### The Late Solar Eclipse.

The American Scientific Association held their Annual Meeting at Newport, during the first week of the present month and the closing hours were marked by the arrival of the Expedition sent out by our government for the purpose of astronomical observations upon the eclipe at Labrador. Officers and members of the Expedition were presented to the Association, and we quote the following from their remarks, as given in the New York *Evening Post*:

Prof. Alexander rose under much agitation. He was overcome by the kindly reception which greeted him the moment he set foot on shore. Contrasted with the monumental desolation of the scence which he had witnessed, this sudden introduction to the midst of friends and social intercourse was most affecting. Without beginning with an apology, he simply alluded to those circumstances to explain what want of unity of ideas he might manifest in his remarks.

The expedition had been fitted out under the patronage of the Coast Survey and its enlightened Superintendent, Mr. Bache. Never in his wildest dreams had he conceived of scenes of such wild grandeur and desolation as greeted them as they approached their final destination. The shore was skirted with an almost unbroken range of mountains, seeming like *cast iron*. They were beyond arborescent vegetation,—and but little except mosses grew anywhere. Along the base of the mountain-chain towards the sea, lay a bank of mist. It was necessary to get on the opposite side to be free from danger from this source. The difficulties seemed to be very great; a sort of terrace on the western side of the range was found, which promised to be suitable; hither with great difficulty we transported ourselves and our instruments. The weather, when clear, was very clear, but lasted never more than two days. The day we had looked forward to with great anxiety was overcast; still we could see the disc of the sun; the clouds served our eyes for colored glass screens. The most interesting results of our observations are:

1. The moon broke the curve of the sun with an enormously rough edge.

2. A phenomenon which I was the first to notice some years ago, viz: a belt of light around the moon, brighter than any other part of the sun.

3. An appearance, which but one of our party saw, which was observed in 1820, and once later, and has been called an optical illusion, but which the *photographic plate had not forgotten to record*. Thus it was real and not optical. The phenomenon in question was a *bluish light* on the side of the moon, close to the edge projected on the sun. These three results Prof. A. considered amply justified the expenses of the expidition.

As the eclipse progressed, and when there was only a bit of ragged, intensely brilliant silver wire of the sun's disk left, it seemed as if the sun was melting away and dropping point by point, till in a minute all was gone. During totality, the sky was overspread with the most brilliant colors. We saw through the deepening mist, just as the last fragment of the sun's disk melted away, a single blush of the corona; but it was white and no red prominences were visible.

On shipboard they were more fortunate. During the totality, a momentary rift in the clouds revealed the spectacle to the sailors. They saw the corona, and described it precisely as if they had read a description in an astronomical work. The drawing taken from their statements he considered in every sense reliable. It exhibts the corona with unequal shoots of light.

Dr. F. A. Bernard, a member of the expedition, gave a few results which are really very interesting. The phenomenon known as "Baily's beads" was distinctly seen. This consists of a series of round dots of light, like a great string of beads, which immediately succeeds total obscuration. He attributed to them a similar cause to that which is attributed for *mirage*. The passage of shadow created the same inequality of density in the atmosphere as that on the principal of refraction produces mirage.

Dr. B. stated some interesting facts connected with the voyage. His ideas of icebergs were entirely incorrect. He had had no conception of their enormous hight. This, too, was in latitude 52 deg. off the cost of Belle Isle. Other remarkable features of these high latitudes were the great number and brilliancy of auroras, and great disturbance of the magnetic needle. What was quite as remarkable, too, the latter became quiet during the totality of the eclipse. The almost total absence of animal life, with the exception of mosquitoes, was also remarked.

The eclipse was also observed by a company or Britise *saaans* at Santander, in Spain. The following is a thrilling extract from the journal of one of their number:

The totality at 2h. 58m. 24s., and lasted until 3h. 1m. 44s. At 3h., most of the thermometers laid upon the grass had fallen from 71 deg. 1 min. to 64 deg. 5 min., and there was a perceptible chill in the air, increased, perhaps, by the wind having veered almost due north at 2h. 9m. During the totality the following phenomenon were also observed: At the moment in which darkness began to descend rapidly, consternation seemed to seize nature; pigeons flew about in clusters, confused and scared; poultry sought their roost; my dog whined at my feen; small birds fluttered and twitted excitedly, as if a hawk was in view; a cow moaned loudly, and the dew gathered like sweat on the flowers as the dropped and closed their petals. But the most impressive moment was yet to come; as darkness descended, and the winds and the deep grew hushed, man and beast were struck dumb with awe. Such might well seem the last day, as indeed it did to many; but the prophets of science had foretold the event, and deprived it of the terror of a surprise. Nevertheless, during those sinister, ghastly and absorbing three minutes, enlightened spirits prostrated themselves before the power of God, and the sceptic whom the radiance of the sun could not convince, nor the regularly of the seasons convert, was forced at that supreme moment to own the influence of the first great cause.

During the totality the bits of blue sky in the northwest and eastern horizon assumed the same appearance as they do at dawn on a cloudy morning, with the exception that the former was the brighter.

The flowers closed as follows:

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tigris Iris - - - - | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Everlasting - - - | 2 | 15 | 4 |
| Blue Saffron - - - | 2 | 20 | 0 |
| Hibiscus Africanus - - | 2 | 50 | 0 |

The youngest flowers felt the influence of the eclipse soonest, the old ones, the everlastings especially, yielding slowly and stubbornly.

Owing to the cloudy state of the weather, only Venus and two other stars were seen for a moment.

Of three thermometers laid on pieces of copper, blende and calamine ore, the former preserved the highest temperature.

The return of light was hailed with a murmur of satisfaction by the spectators—the cocks crowed in the neighboring farm yards, and nature all at once became resonant. During the totality bats were seen flying about. At 4h. 30m. the heat of the sun's rays were intense, is if they hastened back to earth with redoubled ardor.

### Weeds and Their Near Relatives.

Stramonium, vulgarly Stinckweed, is a plant known to every farmer, and the rest of mankind, as a troublesome weed, with nothing in the world to recommend it. There are several varieties of Datura (to which the Stramonium belongs,) which are cultivated as border flowers, and which possess much beauty. Datura Wrightii is a plant almost precisely like Stramonium in appearance, but bearing flowers of immense size, of a bell shape, four to six inches in diameter, and over eight inches in length, white bordered with lilac in color, and sweet scented; in bloom from July till November. Datura Humilis flore pleno is another variety, with deep yellow flowers, very large, and double, sweet scented, and continues in bloom until frost. These are large, coarse growing plants, and should be planted either with the shrubbery or in the back part of a large flower border. For such glaces they will be found quite ornamental and desirable.

Purslane, or as it is usually called "pursley," is quite as extensively known and as little admired as the Stinckweed. But its near relation, the Portulacca, is one of our most beautiful and showy annuals. In a warm, sunny situation, a bed of the mixed varieties is as brilliant and beautiful as any one could wish. The colors are white, yellow, rose, crimson, scarlet, with some striped varieties.

Toad Flax, or Butter and Eggs, is an old acquaintance of many of the readers of the *Country Gentleman*, if one may judge from the many inquiries from different correspondents as to the means to be adopted to get rid of it. The Antirrhinum, or Snap Dragon, belonging to the same family, is a favorite border and bedding flower.

The Onion is a near relative of the fragrant Hyacinth and Japan Lily, all belonging to the same family. The common Vervain and the favorite Verbena are brethren. The Wintergreen and the Azalea and Rhododendron below to the same family. The Thistle, another great favorite of our farming friends, and the Aster, with its variety of most beautiful flowers, are blood relations.

And so the list might be continued.—Many of the insignificent wild flowers and weedy plants to be found by the wayside, and in the fields and forests, are by patient and skillful cultivation so altered and improved, as to bear but slight resemblance to the original varieties, no more, in fact, than many of the plants above named resemble each other.—*Country Gentleman.*

[From the Boston Cultivator.]

### Should the Ground be Stirred during a Drought.

The question whether crops are injured or benefitted by stirring the soil and keeping it light during a time of drought is one which may very naturally arise in the mind of the farmer at the present time. Reasons may be advanced which possess a degree of plausibility upon either side. Some farmers tell us that stirring the earth when it is very dry injures the roots of plants by severing them, and loosening them from the soil; also that by frequently stirring the earth and exposing it to the hot sun and air, it becomes dry, and therefore unfit to sustain vegetation by conveying proper nourishment to the roots. The former idea may be correct, that is, as far as it goes; though it is claimed by some, that to every root broken off, several lesser ones branch out which are more serviceable to the growth of the plant than the first; this, however, I think, somewhat questionable, but the latter I consider untrue, and not in accordance with the natural proof. Hence, for argument's sake, and, if possible, to add a single ray of light upon the subject, such as may tell practically for the interests of the farmer, I take the latter view of the question—that both soil and vegetation are improved by frequent cultivation at a time of drought.

First, then, by frequently stirring the soil it is kept light, and of course more porous, consequently in a better condition to convey moisture from the atmosphere by way of fogs and dews, as well as from the wet subsoil, below, for the more the soil is worked, the more porous or spongelike it is eept; and the more spongelike qualities it possesses, the more readily will it convey moisture to the plants. To illustrate; it has often been remarked with us, during the last few weeks, that all cultivated vegetation, such as corn and other grains, appear much better than grass, that while the one is thrifty and growing, the other is suffering severely, from the effects of the drought, which seems to be a very clear demonstration of the correctness of the foregoing theory.

And again: the lighter and more porous the soil, the less its capacity to conduct heat, or, in other words, the poorer conductor it becomes. Every school-boy knows that a stone will become hotter if exposed to the rays of a hot sun than a sponge or bunch of cotton or wool. And upon the same principle we may say the less the soil is tilled, the harder and more stone-like it becomes, and the greater its capacity to conduct heat; consequently the more is vegetation affected thereby. Every tiller of the soil has undoubtedly noticed that the tender blade of corn, newly hoed, shoots up much faster than before the soil was stirred around it. The reason is very apparent; he soil is made light, and the moisture both from the atmosphere and the earth is brought more readily in connection with roots. Hence, in accordance with this principle, we see the necessity of removing or breaking the surface earth from the hills of corn in particular, when hoeing, before any new earth is drawn up to the hill.

The same is true with cultivation generally. The more the soil is pulverized and worked over, the better is it prepared to convey the sustaining elements to vegetation.

There can be no doubt that crops on all soils should be kept clear of weeds, and that soils which tend to become compact should be cultivated with reference to this tendency—that is, it should be prevented as much as possible in the early stage of the crop. At a later period it is not always safe to stir the soil to a great depth. What is called "firing" of Indian corn at the South and West is sometimes crused by breaking too many of the roots after the corn is "tasseled."

Within the last eight years Ireland has lost one-tenth of its population.

The man who wears pegged boots has always "music in his sole."